

anything. We had just been catching butterflies, so we shouldered the net and intended having a look at the valley; we walked on through the lonely gorge, between the precipitous porphyry rocks, when, suddenly, the valley expanded and, a large black velvety *Erebia* came down from the clouds above right into the net, ♂ *Erebia nerine*, another and another, and yet others, all in the pink of condition. What could we do with *E. nerine*? The perpendicular rocks fell back suddenly; a steep, rocky slope, with scabious and other flowers came sharply down some 50 feet to the roadside; the sun shone on it hotly; from every flower hung a lovely *E. nerine*, many ♀s; the only species that really disturbed them were *Dryas paphia* and *Callimorpha hera*. We climbed the bank and having good nails feared not, we gently gathered those *E. nerine* to the collecting-box, already over full. Presently there were very few *nerine* left on the lower part of the bank. We descended, and sat down to rest, looked longingly up the valley, and turned back to Botzen. We slept the sleep of the tired that night, but, alas, we had barely entered the Sarnthal.

I apologised to myself, and promised that next morning I really would go up the Sarnthal. I set out insects for two or three hours, had an early breakfast and started. Oh, but it was hot. How we struggled to get up the valley that day, we worked as those having a promised land in front, and when, at about 3 p.m., we reached exactly the same spot that we had discovered the previous afternoon, we set resolutely forward. We must have got a good 100 yards further when we saw a flower-choked gully on the right-hand side. We went up that gully, we nearly broke an ankle. We found a tree covered with ripe wood-nuts, and sat and bathed and nursed the ankle and then we went home, hot, tired, and happy. We still have to organise a raid, when it is less awfully hot, on the Sarnthal. On the second occasion we found many nice things not seen the previous day; one was a lovely deep purple (instead of steel-blue) example of *Anthrocera ephialtes* (= ab. *purpurascens*); a very fine ♀ *Anthrocera achilleae* with the red spots occupying the greater part of the wing (var. *sarnthalia*); an unexpected, small, probably second-brood, example of *Euchelia jacobaeae*, specimens of *Erynnis alceae*, a ♂ *Lowcia doris*, *Coenonympha pamphilus*, *Melitaea athalia*, *Brenthis ino* (worn), *Setina irrorella*, typical ♂, *Micra ostrina*, *Anarta myrtilli*, *Naclia ancilla*, *Madopa salicalis*, *Syntomis phegea*, *Thalera fimbrialis*, and a specimen that, one thinks, must be a second-brood example of *Hesperia malvae*, all common things of course, but most important when one is working up the fauna that occurs at the entrance of a fine hot valley.

Lathrobium longipenne, Fairm.; an addition to the British list.

By G. W. NICHOLSON, M.A., M.D.

On March 6th, 1910, I took a single specimen of a small *Lathrobium* at Roydon, Essex, in a tuft of grass at the roots of a willow. On comparing it with Dr. Sharp's collection at South Kensington, it proved to be identical with his two specimens of *L. longipenne*, Fairm., both of which are labelled "Germany."

The following is a free translation of the original description of this species (*Faune entomologique française*. Paris, 1854)—